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BROACH
AND ITS
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IN
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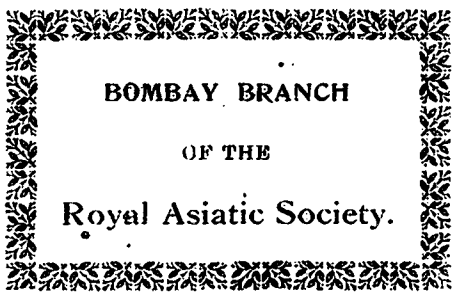

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BROACH AND ITS EXHIBITION

IN

1868.

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"*From Barygaza the Continent stretches to the South.*"—ARRIAN.

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1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It is necessary to advertise the reader of these pages that they have been prepared very hurriedly and are especially deficient in certain particulars relating to the Chiefs and other notable guests at the Exhibition.

W. MARTIN WOOD.

Bombay, December 19th, 1868.

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BROACH AND ITS EXHIBITION IN 1868.

CHAPTER I.

Rise and Purposes of Indian Exhibitions.

It is much to be desired that some ingenious phrase-maker would devise some term better suited than the word "Exhibition," wherewith to describe such institutions and gatherings together of the people as this now taking place at Broach in Guzerat. The term "Exhibition" is at once stiff, indefinite, and wholly inadequate. It fails to give more than a hint of, indeed, is but a rigid arbitrary designation for the comprehensive, and many-sided conception of which our Indian exhibitions afford such remarkable illustrations, and of which it is believed the Broach Exhibition will prove, as yet the most successful example. That conception is scarcely yet realised in all its completeness—for it may be understood to include, besides the objects of the modern exhibition, the purpose and characteristics of the ancient Indian *melas* or fairs, the agri-horticultural shows of England and Scotland, the polytechnic institutions and economic museums of twenty years ago—and none will be more ready than the Broach Committee to confess that very much remains to be done by way of familiarising and expanding this comprehensive agency, which is now recognised as marvellously effective for popular instruction, and the promotion of industrial and commercial progress. Many have been the discussions as to whom should belong the credit of originating these institutions; but the fact is, the exhibitions of Central and Western India embody the conceptions of many independent but co-operant labourers. We say nothing here of the indigenous commercial fairs held from time immemorial at such places in our presidency as the Mylie fair in Khandeish, and at Soruth in the Edur territory; but more pains should be taken than have yet been to include these in the modern system. More than half a century ago the revered Dr. Carey set on foot a horticultural show at Calcutta, which has, we believe, been kept up to the present day; in several parts of the Madras presidency agricultural shows have been held; and in Calcutta so long since as 1842 an Economic Museum was established, followed soon after by a similar institution in the

Madras Presidency. It will be found that the movement amongst Indian Government servants in promotion of these economic museums and polytechnic collections, proved an admirable foundation for the wider movement that may be said to have commenced with Prince Albert's Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851; and which received a world-wide impetus from the success of that splendid experiment and the remarkable reports and other synthetical expositions published at the closing of the "Crystal Palace." We necessarily move slowly in India, and it was not until August, 1855, that the new European experience bore fruit in our presidency, and then the efforts put forth here were in no direct way the result of the London Exhibition. At that time a proposal for the establishment of an Economic Museum in Bombay was drawn up by Mr. Lumsden, then in charge of the office of Public Instruction. It is understood that this proposal embodied the views of Mr. C. J. Erskine; and, whilst it was acknowledged that the local Press had long advocated the establishment of such an institution, it is evident the motive animating the Government was a strong desire to give a practical turn to the "great national scheme of education," then being launched. On this detailed project of Mr. Lumsden's His Excellency, Lord Elphinstone, penned a Minute, which in terse and simple terms, admirably sets forth the wise and far-reaching considerations of which the exhibitions of to-day are the embodiment; and of which, we trust, the Broach Exhibition will prove an excellent illustration. His Lordship pointed out the great importance of giving a practical direction to the education of the Indian peoples. He remarked that while their "subtle and ingenious intellect had been abundantly occupied by abstract investigations, no adequate attention had been given to studies which bear directly upon the every-day concerns of life, and upon which the national progress mainly depends." He thought that this alone was sufficient to account for the stationary condition of the country in an economic sense, and the neglect of so many of its valuable undeveloped resources. With a view to the correction of the unduly introspective tendency of native intellect, he recommended the cultivation of those branches of physical science which teach methods of economising labour, and on these grounds urged the establishment of Museums "where models of all the most useful mechanical contrivances may be exhibited, and specimens of all sorts of mineral and botanical productions may be classified and catalogued." Here we have an exact description of what the Committee offer for our inspection at Broach. And His Lordship ventured

to hint that, besides benefiting the natives, such collections might be of service to many Government servants, whose practical knowledge of the country and its productions was not so full as it might be. Of course we have changed all that since then. But it is questionable whether our merchants and the export trade of India have yet received that advantage from those institutions which, as His Lordship foresaw, might result from the working out of the idea then floating in the minds of himself and his contemporaries. Alluding to the then recent addition to our exports of fibres in substitution of Russian hemp, he pointed out that "a systematically arranged collection of the vegetable and mineral productions of the country and even of its manufactures" would be of immense use to our merchants. And if the mercantile visitors to Broach do not find this suggestion fairly carried out in the present exhibition they must ask the Committee for the reason why.

In the same minute Lord Elphinstone attributes to Mr. C. J. Erskine the happy suggestion to retain duplicates of articles sent from Bombay to the Paris Exhibition; and, in accordance with the strictly industrial and practical conception of the Museum he remarked that it was "premature to discuss the establishment of zoological and botanical gardens," as not necessarily forming a part of the project. The branch museums were an integral part of the scheme; but it seems as if these modern peripatetic museums, these Exhibitions in tabernacles, will go far to supersede the necessity for distinct scientific and industrial collections. Dr. Impey was nominated President of a Committee to carry out the plan, for which His Excellency so cordially agreed to stand sponsor. With him was associated Dr. Buist and three other gentlemen in Bombay, to whom were made over the duplicates of the articles sent to the *Exposition Universelle*, and the Committee were advised to correspond with all parts of the presidency through Mr. Erskine, the Director of Public Instruction. For the use of this Committee Dr. Buist drew up a detailed memorandum. In this paper the Doctor claims that a plan which he drew up and worked out as Curator of the Fifeshire Museum (now more than thirty years ago) was the first scheme "in print" of a scientific collection arranged with a distinctly economic and useful purpose. After alluding to the new and then untried Museum of Economic Geology in Jermyn Street (that being merely a copy of the School of Mines at Paris), he remarks that the first occasion on which "the idea of a Museum strictly economic was fairly worked out, was in the case of the Hyde Park Exhibition

in 1851." He adds "the double arrangement of systematic and topographic will, I believe, be found as yet peculiar to the Bombay establishment; and is perhaps, indeed, mainly desirable in Indian Museums"—or, let us now add, Exhibitions. In this memo. are many suggestions that committees charged with the task of organizing future Exhibitions may still find very useful, though the department of working mechanical and engineering models on which the writer dwells in much detail is one that has generally received its full share of attention. From this movement in 1855 grew the Central Museum of Bombay, which, though it has not yet realized the design of its founders, had well nigh blossomed into a grand International Exhibition; a project nipped in the bud by the "killing frosts" of 1865, which also disposed of many less valuable and some decidedly noxious growths of that period. It is only in its bearing on these Exhibitions strictly so-called that we are concerned with the movement dating from Lord Elphinstone's reign; but, as will be seen, the connection is intimate. The memo. by Dr. Buist has already been referred to; and a letter written in 1858 in which the late Curator of the Museum, (Dr. Birdwood,) works out the idea of establishing branch collections of specimens and products, would still furnish an excellent basis for the circulars or prospectuses of future Exhibition committees.*

But it is time, we turned to consider the moral and political purposes that these Exhibitions may subserve, but which demand some elevation and expansion of the theory and motives on which they have mainly rested hitherto. It would be difficult to present these considerations more appropriately than by an extract from a minute or letter written by Mr. Erskine at the time when he held the appointment of Judge of Tanna. In common with some other Bombay Civilians whose opinions were held to carry weight on such subjects, he had been requested to record his views on a circular issued by the Government of India, which embodied the project afterwards matured in the shape of the Order of the Star of India. After commenting on the definite propositions put forward in the circular, Mr. Erskine proceeded to urge the vital importance of applying the principles on which the project was founded, in such a way that the whole mass of Indian society might be brought within their influence:—

"Mr. Mill in one of his books has observed—'that the energies of mankind should be kept in employment by the struggle of riches,' [and of ranks] 'as they were formerly by the struggle of war, until the better

* See Appendix A.

minds succeed in educating the others unto better things, is undoubtedly more desirable than that they should rust and stagnate. While minds are coarse they require coarse stimuli; and let them have them.' And without alluding to ambitions of a higher order, to that desire of a fair fame which works in better minds, it is plain that the mere oriental fondness for display; the wish to be visibly exalted above other men, (a poor substitute for self-respect with too many in this country,) finds its natural gratification in a race for worldly distinctions, and is apt, if no such stimulus be applied, to smoulder in discontent that may readily be turned to disaffection. No feeling,* not even a petty feeling can be unimportant if it works on large masses of men. And since this weakness will be the opponent if it be not claimed as the ally of improvement, it should no longer be ignored or neglected. Something should be done to enlist in the cause of order the stray [? strong] passions which will turn to intrigue, if they be not invited to work. Some higher careers, too, should be opened to natives of high character; and this with as little delay as possible.

Taking it for granted, then, that these wants are acknowledged and are to be removed, may not a plan be adopted more comprehensive than that indicated by the questions of the Supreme Government? May not the new influence be brought to bear upon all classes without exception? There seems to be no reason why it should not be applied to the rank and file of society as well as to the higher orders. It may be applied, for instance, to *the population of rural districts*, in the form of rewards or simple decorations to be awarded at public gatherings or fetes like those which have nourished among many European peoples not only strength, activity, and generous tempers, but also (as in Switzerland and in some parts of England) many other homely virtues in the poor of both sexes (*e. g.* La Rosiere de Salency). It may be applied publicly, as no doubt it will be, to the young of all ranks (not excluding the cultivating classes)* as they are brought under the discipline of schools. It may be applied (as men have learned to apply it in Europe, and as local institutions in India would aid the local Governments in applying it) to those who are labouring by practice or study to improve the *agricultural, mechanical, or commercial industries* of the country.

After taking almost for granted that the "new influence" of honorary distinctions would be applied to professional and literary students of eminence; to some amongst all classes of public servants, as well as to citizens in the higher walks of life, Mr. Erskine goes on to remark:—

None of the minor kinds of public rewards enumerated above are alluded to in the questions forwarded with your circular; and perhaps, therefore, it is not expected that much should be said about them. Yet they are certainly not less important than mere titles of nobility; nor less deserving of early attention. Any endeavour indeed to create a quasi-aristocracy, except as the highest order in an ascending gradation of rank, intelligence, and virtue, must be an endeavour to fix the capital of a pillar without base or shaft to support it.

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* Specially designed to include these, we would now say.

Not a word in support of this sage counsel need be addressed to those who are likely to be concerned in the organisation of exhibitions like this at Broach; but it is open to question whether something far more comprehensive and popular than has yet been attempted might not be devised to give effect to these pregnant suggestions of Mr. Erskine's, which, we believe, are now first published. Amidst the imposing display of mechanical appliances and the evidence of commercial operations of vast aggregate extent, it would be inconsistent with the genius of the Indian social order that the leaders of society should omit any effort that would tend to foster the homely virtues of the artisan and cultivating classes "whose toil supports the whole."

CHAPTER II.

Commercial History of Broach: characteristics of the Town and District.

But it may be asked why should Broach be chosen as the situation of an exhibition on so large a scale, and that promises to be of great industrial and some political significance? It is true there are at Broach large establishments connected with the collection and preparation of cotton for the Liverpool market; but however important commercially, the associations called up by the mention of this fact are somewhat monotonous. Then, again, the writers of news letters allow their readers to set down Broach as a wearisome "deadly-lively" town, and the passing traveller finds this impression confirmed when his bullock-gharry rolls and jolts through the sandy routes which serve the purposes of street roads, and when he marks the absence of municipal buildings and sees little but a cramped and crowded old Indian town, supplemented with straggling suburbs which, but for the clear sky overhead, might be a "ward" in Coke-town or Cottonopolis. Besides, Broach is far from being the chief town in Guzerat; albeit it has become notable under the operations of the City Survey Bill of disputatious memory. In reply to the mention of all these discouraging circumstances—most of which this Exhibition is, of course to modify or transform for the better—it may be urged that Broach was not always as it appears now, and that, once upon a time, it was the greatest emporium of European and African commerce with India. This fact is perhaps amongst the "things not generally known," or, at least, amongst those which most of

us have forgotten. But it is nevertheless true that on the site of the dusty and cotton encumbered Broach of the present day, was the mart where enterprising merchants from Berenice and Palmyra brought the woollen cloths and linens, the metals and glassware of Europe, to exchange for Indian spices and gems desired by the epicures and fops of Italy and Greece—for silken yarn and gorgeous silken robes much coveted by Egyptian ladies of Thebes and the new city of Alexandria—and for the cotton "piece-goods" which in those days Broach then exported to the West. Without going into any close discussion as to the authorities for these statements, it will be sufficient here to quote from Robertson's "Historical Disquisition concerning Ancient India." Acknowledging Arrian as his authority, he states that Patala (long since identified with Tatta in the delta of the Indus) was the first place in India with which the Egyptian vessels traded, so long as they crept along the coasts after the manner of the ancient navigators. After giving some account of the commodities interchanged he proceeds :—

"But a far more considerable emporium on the same coast was Barygaza, and on that account the author, whom I follow here, describes its situation and the mode of approaching it with great minuteness and accuracy. Its situation corresponds entirely with that of Baroach, on the great river Nerbudda, down the stream of which, or by land-carriage from the great city of Tagara across high mountains, all the productions of the interior country were conveyed to it. The articles of importation and exportation in this great mart were extensive and various. Besides those already mentioned, our author enumerates among the former, Italian, Greek and Arabian wines, brass, tin, lead, girdles or sashes of curious texture, melilot, white glass, red arsenic, black lead, gold, and silver coin. Among the exports he mentions the onyx and other gems, ivory, myrrh, various fabrics of cotton, both plain and ornamented with flowers, and long pepper."

It is not to be assumed because of this odd juxtaposition, that the historian really meant that the cotton fabrics were ornamented either with long pepper or patterns of that curious seed pod. The condiment in question would be one of the imports brought to Barygaza from the Malabar Coast. As the great city of Tagara is considered identical with the modern Doulatabad in the Deccan (though occupying a very different position on Robertson's map), and as Barygaza would have indirect communication with China and Malacca both by sea and land, it is easy to understand how such a great variety of products could be gathered here to the port of the Nerbudda. The "high mountains" across which merchandise was brought to Barygaza from Tagara were, of course, the Sydaree mountains,

though the caravans would enter Guzerat across the Taptee valley by the passes in the northern extremity of that range where it joins the western spurs of the Sautpoora hills. It is notable also that Arrian uses Broach as a geographical landmark. He says, "from Barygaza the continent stretches to the "south; hence that district is called Dachinabades, for in the "language of the country, the south is called Dachanas." On this Robertson remarks, with more critical than geographical accuracy, "it is evident that Dachanas is the same with Deccan, "which word has still the same signification, and is still the "name of that division of the peninsula. The northern limit of "the Deccan at present is the River Nerbudda, where our author "likewise fixes it." It is not needful here to trace by what stages the pre-eminence of Barygaza was reduced by the competition of "Musiris" and "Barace" other ports of the Southern Konkan and the Malabar Coast respectively.

But after all, the aspect of Broach, on the north or right bank of the Nerbudda, is far from displeasing to a stranger who approaches from the south by the B. B. and C. I. railway as he crosses the broad stream over the long screw pile bridge, several of the spans of which have had to yield to the mighty monsoon floods of that river. Though in the low and irregularly-built portions of the town there is enough to justify the ill opinions to which we have alluded, the elevated mound (about 80 feet high) on which part of the city stands, attracts the attention of the visitor who had expected to see only the flat situation, crowded crooked streets, characteristic of most Guzerati towns. Broach boasts one long street which winds up to the summit of the hillock, where may be found the residence of Syud El Edroos, C.S.I. Portions of ancient fortifications being intermingled with the clumps of fine trees surmounting this eminence, the view of the town from a distance is not without some picturesqueness. Of what this mound consists, where all around is deep alluvial soil, is a question that should be settled by the *savans* present at the Exhibition, after the manner in which the wise men of the British Association decide on the geological characteristics and possible mineral treasures of each district where they hold their annual gatherings. It is generally supposed that the hill of Broach is artificial, but it may have been thrown up in the centuries of old by some huge flood and left behind by the subsequent deviation of the mighty Nerbudda's course. It should be stated there is an "old Broach" where may be seen the shrine of the Hindoo tutelary saint of this river in these its lower reaches, who is named Brig-rishtan; he

is said to have been a *sadhu* or holy man in times beyond memorial or chronology. At any rate he is understood to have dwelt on the banks of the Nerbudda before that far time when the Grecian voyagers first traced the course of the great river, as described in the "Periplus," which thirty miles from the sea brought them to Barygaza. Some fanciful conjectures have been suggested to connect that name with Brig-rishta, but it must be confessed that the transition is not easy to be traced. A more plausible surmise gives us—*Bary* as "heavy," and *gaza* as "a pearl"; and with "heavy pearl" we rest satisfied for the present, that being a very suitable metaphor for the one emporium of the ancient world to which, from the Persian Gulf and Taprobana, would be brought more pearls than to any other. Probably the silting up of the Nerbudda may have had something to do with the comparative decline of Barygaza's commercial fame; but so late as the seventeenth century its facilities for foreign trade were sufficient to attract the still enterprising Dutchmen who here, as at Surat, and other points on the coast, found on the flat alluvial plains of Guzerat a congenial habitat, and often a grave, as their ponderous tombs to this day do testify.

If our thesis, that Broach is a highly proper place for the holding of an exhibition is to rest entirely on its relative importance as a place of commerce, we must skip at once from the times of the Dutchmen to very near our own day. We must, however, not omit to note that English traders were abreast of the Hollanders. Aldworth and Withington, two of the ten "factors" established at Surat by Captain Best in 1613, travelled through Guzerat to ascertain how best to dispose of their English wares and what Indian merchandise they could purchase in exchange. With this object they "hired houses," and left brokers at Broach and Ahmedabad. Two or three years later that sensible and persevering diplomatist—fitting pioneer of the race of Indian "politicals,"—Sir Thomas Roe, in the treaty he negotiated with the Emperor Asoph Khan at Ajmere, obtained formal permission to establish a factory at Broach, which was so flourishing as late as 1683, that "5,500 pieces of cloth" were exported by the factors in that single year to England. These "bagmen" of the olden time were oft in perils of robbers; and on one occasion when Aldworth and a small party were returning from Ahmedabad they were attacked between Baroda and Broach in a narrow lane set on either side with hedges (of prickly pear?). Though provided by the native authorities with an escort, the sowars could be of little use against "300

Rajpoots who with their lances and arrows" wounded many of the factors or their servants, and, worse than all, "succeeded in rifling two of their heavily laden carts." The Broach factors were also in perils of their own countrymen, for, in 1696, they were, together with President Vaux and their brethren at Surat, all imprisoned and heavily ironed, because the dashing West Indian buccaneer Avory, having long swept the Arabian Sea, had filled up the measure of his impiety by seizing and plundering the Mogul's ship *Gunjsavaee* freighted with pilgrims from Surat to Mocha. Soon after this time the Broach factory was closed, and the factors withdrawn to the new settlement of Anjengo in Travancore; but the "English," or new Company must have taken up "the connection" at Broach, for at the time of the Union of the rival corporations, Broach is in the list of the "affiliated factories;" and in 1707 the Dutch by blockading the Taptee, amongst other concessions wrung from the Mogul, obtained the right to trade with Broach free of all customs duties. They would seem to have used this privilege to little purpose, for from this time until the rise of the British cotton manufacture seventy years ago, Broach disappears from commercial records.

From the commencement of power-loom weaving in England, Broach has been steadily growing in importance as one of the chief centres from whence Lancashire draws its supplies. During the few years immediately preceding the American war, when the slave system of cotton production was working under its highest pressure, Broach in common with other Indian cotton districts was under undue discouragement. The destruction of that system by the Civil war between the States, restored Guzerat to its former position, as, perhaps, the most important cotton field in the world; and it is at Broach that the most successful efforts have been made to render that position impregnable against competition or vicissitudes of any kind, so far as that is possible to be secured by careful selection and preparation of the Indian staple for the European market. The following remark in a report by Mr. W. Walton of Dharwar (then Acting Cotton Commissioner) describes the special superiority of the district in this respect:—"This is an important cotton district, and has decided advantages over all the rest of the Presidency with its means and capabilities for cleaning and preparing its staple for the European market; to this alone is to be attributed the rapid (relative) rise that has of late years taken place in the price of Broach cotton." The simple business principles, of giving a distinct and continuous preference to the better qualities of cotton, of taking the undressed produce from the hands

of the grower direct, and without the intervention of middlemen, subjecting it at once to the most economical and efficient methods of cleaning and final pressing for export, combine to form by far the most efficient agency for the encouragement of cotton cultivation.* It is mainly because this organisation of Indian cotton industry has at Broach been carried further towards completeness than elsewhere, that the Guzerat Exhibition has been gathered together on the site of the ancient Barygaza. Much of the cotton dressed and pressed at Broach comes from other parts of Guzerat; but the produce of the district itself always forms a considerable portion of the better classes of the Indian crop.

The following figures serve to give a fair general idea of the agricultural capabilities of the district or "sub-collectorate" of Broach :—

	Acres.
Total arable land in 1867-8	385,214
Do. do. do. in 1868-9	524,966
	Bales.
Yield of cotton in 1867-8 : 18,624 candies (784 lbs.) equal to	37,249
Do. do. (estimated in) 1868-9	14,068

The area of arable land "capable of producing cotton" in those years, was 344,133 and 439,399 acres respectively; but the figures of the area actually under cotton in the two years stand at 164,970 in 1867-8 and 133,000 in the present year. Lest any "Manchester men" should exclaim against the apathy and obstructiveness of Indian officials in thus allowing the ryots of Broach to leave hundreds of thousands of acres "capable of producing cotton" unoccupied with the precious staple, it must be remarked that the area under cotton in 1867-8 was considerably more, as in the present year it is considerably less than the proportion which it is prudent for the cultivators to occupy with that crop. Although these areas are specified as "capable of producing cotton," the ryot knows better than test that capability by growing cotton on the same land every year. Each third year (or crop) is as often as cotton can be grown in the same field, with due regard to the inherent powers of the soil and the demands for grain and some other crops which the ryot must

* Perhaps we should except one potent agency, that of railway communication with the port of embarcation; but Broach having a convenient coast line this agency has not had such a large share in the improvement of Guzerat cotton as in that of the Berars, which is brought from mid-India by the G. I. P. Railway.

secure. Thus one-third of the "capable" area above named is all that can properly be counted upon for cotton production, and it will be seen that in 1867-8 the Broach ryots, beguiled from their usual prudence by the high prices of 1866, covered far more than the due proportion of one-third with this plant of prosperity. In the present year the area is very much less than the one-third proportion, and the diminution must be attributed as much to the transgression of the ryots' unwritten law in the previous year as to the decline in price of the staple. The reader may be reminded here that in the Broach district as in several other parts of Guzerat the whole of the cultivable area is occupied, and indigenous systems of cultivation have almost reached their limit of expansion and productiveness. Hence there is a special appropriateness in holding this Exhibition at Broach so far as it is of the nature of an agricultural show, and if the machinists are able to offer simple machinery, which will expedite well irrigation, and afford effective motive power that can be worked by the ryots' bullocks, either separately or by co-operation, something may be done to give the whole agricultural system of Guzerat a good lift forward—thereby increasing the productiveness of the soil without deranging what is sound and excellent in the ancient social organisation of the country. The total area of the Broach "sub-collectorate" including the talook of Uncleśur, is 1376 square miles, and the population at the last census (1851) was returned at 291,000 which, if taken now in round numbers, would show about 218 persons to the square mile. The total cultivable area was given in 1860-61 as 824,567 bigahs (about 659,654 acres), and of this 262,752 bigahs, nearly one third of the whole was under cotton—thereby indicating that our surmise may be scarcely correct as to the influence of high prices in 1866. The other agricultural products of Broach include—in descending scale as to total quantity—jowaree, wheat, rice, castor and other oil seeds, bajree, tobacco, hemp, pulses, kodra and the coarser grains; of indigo a very small quantity is cultivated, and this seems to be the only exportable produce of high value in proportion to its bulk that at present attracts the attention of the Broach ryots. It is in this direction, that of stimulating the culture of valuable dyes and drugs—with all due deference to the ardent friends of cotton—that the Exhibition may be made of most service to the cultivators and revenues of Broach.

CHAPTER III.

Notes on the Political History of Broach.

As compared with its neighbour and successful rival Surat, or the regal and metropolitan city of Ahmedabad, there are few political incidents which bring the name of Broach on the page of general history. Yet as the place has its story, the later chapters of which illustrate the chequered course of Indian annals, now is the time to note them before their remembrance is obliterated by the noise of this busy century with its exhibitions, its railways, and cotton presses. It is needful to introduce our reference to the small politics of Broach by giving a few dates in the general history of Guzerat.

In 1535 after the Emperor Humayun's fruitless chase to the island of Diu after Bahadur Khan, the king or Soubedhar of Guzerat, and his daring capture of Champaneer, he left for Agra, and the Mogul line lost its power over Guzerat. The province was reunited to the empire of Delhi by Akbar in 1573, though a few years afterwards the province again revolted, when amongst other places Broach was held by Mozaffer Shah, the grandfather of Ahmed Shah, founder of Ahmedabad. About 1617 the emperor Jehanghir, to whom Sir Thomas Roe was accredited, resided for a year or two in Guzerat. It was in 1727 that the Mahrattas under Bajee Rao first levied chout in Guzerat: but this invasion seems to have been almost invited by the disaffection of the Mussulman rulers of the province.

In 1725, Ahmed Khan, the Viceroy of Guzerat, having opposed the imperial authority, Sur Boland Khan was sent by the Emperor to restore order in that province and to assume its Government. The rebellious Viceroy was evidently a *mauvais sujet*, for he sought the aid of the Mahrattas, but after giving battle to Sur Boland before the walls of Ahmedabad, he retreated, and became a mere plunderer like his marauding allies. Sur Boland Khan made vigorous efforts for the protection of the country, and appointed military officers to the command of each district. One Abdoola Beg was appointed to the charge of Broach, and continued to hold that district as the deputy of Sur Boland Khan, until the recall of the latter in 1727, in consequence of his inability to check the encroachments of the Mahrattas just alluded to. The Government of Ahmedabad soon ceased to exercise any control over Broach, or to afford Abdoola Beg any protection against the increasing power of the Deccan freebooters. He therefore turned his eyes southward, and eventually offered submission to the Nizam-ool-

moolk, who granted Sunnuds in 1734, conferring on Abdoola Beg the title of Nek Alam Khan. On Abdoola Beg's death in 1738, he was succeeded in the government of Broach by his second son Mirza Beg, who assumed the title of Nek Alum Khan the 2nd. Dying in 1752, he was succeeded by a third son, who also died three months after. Disputes now arose respecting the succession; and these resulted in forming the link which connect those troublous times with the rise of our own power. The contentions were protracted for nearly two years, when Syud Edroos, the head of a family which has long exercised a powerful religious influence at Surat, espoused the cause of Mirza Ahmed Beg, a grandson of Abdoola Beg (the first Nawab), and succeeded in placing him in possession of Broach. Mirza Ahmed died in 1768, and was succeeded by his son Maazad Khan, the last Nawab.

In 1771, the British Government in right of its sovereignty over Surat preferred certain claims against the Nawab of Broach, and equipped a force to reduce him to obedience. The Nawab being a prudent man and anxious to avoid a collision, repaired to Bombay under a guarantee of protection, with the view of negotiating terms. The result was a treaty with the Nawab, dated November 30th, 1771. Perhaps the Political Secretary of those days had been too astute for the poor prince of Broach, for it soon became evident that the Nawab viewed this treaty as unfavourable to his interests, and it was soon disregarded by him, a course which led to the extinction of this little Mussulman state on the Nurbudda. A second expedition was fitted out against Broach under the command of General Wedderburn, and it was captured on November 18th, 1772. When the British troops entered the town, the Nawab took to flight, and seems after this to have sunk into obscurity. The storming of the town was not accomplished without some close fighting, for our General commanding was killed, and his tomb may be seen by the present visitors to Broach. The administration of Broach and its dependent territory was now entrusted by the Bombay Government to a (native) Chief and Council, by whom it continued to be administered until 1783. Then the Government of India bestowed the district on Mahadajee Sindia, in acknowledgment of aid and comfort afforded by him to the British cause on occasion of reverses suffered by the Bombay troops at Wargaum in January 1779. Thus Broach came under a Mahratta prince, and remained in the possession of Sindia from this time until, he having taken up arms against the British, Broach was again taken by storm on the 29th August 1803 by a force under

Colonel Woodington. The district of Broach was subsequently ceded by Sindia to the British Government by the treaty of Surjee Anjungaum in December 1803.

Meantime, though as related, the old Nawab had disappeared from observation, his line was not extinct nor its traditions forgotten. The Court of Directors in a despatch dated May, 1794, informed the Bombay Government of the arrival in England of a native of India named Mirza O-du-deen Kahn, styling himself a descendant of the late Nawab of Broach:—

"He has delivered in," wrote the Hon'ble Court, "a representation to us in his own behalf, and in the behalf of five other descendants of the said Nawab, a copy of which is enclosed, and we direct that you cause enquiry to be made into their claim to a house at Surat, and to a duty said to have been vested in their family, on all goods imported there, under the denomination of *Wakenagang*, and that you use your endeavours to procure them such redress as the nature of the case may require. If you should be perfectly satisfied of the identity of Mirza O-du-deen Kahn, we have agreed that you shall make him an allowance of Rupees 200 per month, so long as he shall conduct himself to your satisfaction. Should either of the other descendants of the Nawab of Broach make a similar application to you, we authorize you to grant them a like allowance, provided you shall be satisfied that they are really the descendants of the said Nawab. Mirza O-du-deen Kahn and his two attendants have during their continuance in England been subsisted at the Company's expense, and we have furnished them with a passage to Bombay in the ship *Sir Edward Hughes*."

The Bombay Government having satisfied itself that O-du-deen Kahn was really a son of the late Nawab of Broach, and had three other brothers then living, assigned to each of them a pension of Rupees 200 a month. It was subsequently ruled by the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, with reference to these pensions, and confirmed by two successive Governments, that the pensions should continue for three generations commencing with the last Nawab of Broach.

In 1809 the Court of Directors specially assigned an additional allowance of Rs. 4,600 per annum to the surviving members of the Nawab's family in consideration of some ancestral property which it was shown had been sequestrated at the time of our acquisition of Broach. This allowance is in its nature hereditary, and by the orders of the Bombay Government, dated January 1812, the amount settled on each member descends according to the right of inheritance in the late Nawab's family. How much or how little of this indemnity is now dispensed we have not ascertained; probably only a small portion of it, as the direct descendants of the Nawab have, we believe, passed away. Some collateral members of the family are under-

stood to be living in or near Broach pursuing the ancient and honourable craft of basket makers, in which, we trust, they are as proficient as befits their princely origin. It would be in quaint accord with the vicissitudes of oriental story if at this Exhibition some of these basket making Kahns were to exhibit and receive prizes for elegant specimens of their handicraft. Since 1803 the political annals of Broach, with one exception, have been uneventful. Their records are likely to enjoy undisturbed repose in the matter-of-fact reports of the Revenue Commissioner N. D., to whose representative, Mr. C. M. Hogg—an active promoter of this Exhibition—must be referred those curious in the matter of impecunious talookdars and jungle thakoors. The exception just alluded to, is a riot which took place at Broach in 1857, and which though merely a caste disturbance between Parsees and Mussulmen, was nearly becoming one of the incidents of the great Mutiny. The two factions in their dire struggle with each other overcame the police, and the small detachment of troops then in the town was inadequate for operations against a large tumultuous mob. Happily the affair passed off with assuming the form of animosity against the British *Sircar*.

CHAPTER IV.

Organisation and Special Objects of present Exhibition.

In tracing the beginnings of the various efforts which have resulted in the achievement of the imposing gathering and display now spread before the visitors to Broach, one is reminded of the large amount of unobserved and necessarily unacknowledged exertion which must always be given towards the best part of the world's business. Early in 1867 Mr. Alexander Rogers, Revenue Commissioner N. D., had begun to move in the matter in a tentative way. No doubt, he at once began to converse with Mr. James Greaves (now the Honorary Secretary) and with Mr. Hope and others of the Collectors, but the first definite move was in the shape of a letter addressed by Mr. Rogers to the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber expressed its approval, and offered to give any assistance in its power in the way of suggestion and organisation, but, not being a wealthy body, the Chamber was unable to supply any sinews of war either in the shape of funds, prizes, or guarantee. The Cotton Supply Association of Manchester was able to do a good deal more in offering to

induce machinists and manufacturers to exhibit ; and, on being applied to, the Association cordially proposed to send a complete set of cotton samples, and to place prizes for cotton at the disposal of the committee. At this stage of the project complete cotton experiments seem to have formed the chief feature of the whole, and on this account the Collector of Surat deprecated the holding of the Exhibition so soon as the cold weather of 1867-8 ; he urged also that Ahmedabad, as commanding Kattywar, would be the preferable situation for a gathering intended to affect the whole population of Guzerat. In reply to his objection Mr. Rogers pointed out that Broach being half way between Bombay and Ahmedabad is a central and readily accessible site, and that the advantage of bringing the merchants of Bombay into direct contact with the growers of the chief cotton district is an advantage counterbalancing other objections. The Sub-Collector of Broach brought forward good reasons in support of his site, and Mr. Hope yielded ; but it soon become evident that the cotton experiments could not have fair play that year, and, besides, the Akola Exhibition was then being organised. It was not to be supposed that rich and despised Guzerat could have any fair chance for favour and patronage in competition with the unprofitable but popular Akola,* so the Broach project was wisely allowed to drift over to another season. Thus the design had time to gradually mature in the minds of its promoters. In April of this year the committee in its first circular announced that Rs. 7,000 would be needed for the building; Rs. 12,000 for prizes ; and Rs. 15,000 for cartage and miscellaneous expenses. It was considered they must also spend Rs. 30,000 in machinery and implements which would be exhibited by the Committee ; besides which they must guarantee the sale prices of other articles to the extent of Rs. 50,000 more. They were thus making themselves liable for £10,000 or £12,000, against which they had then only the promise of Rs.15,000 from Government, to be supplemented by a similar sum to be obtained from the Local Funds through the persuasions of the Revenue Commissioner. It was then hoped that subscriptions and admissions would produce Rs. 25,000, thus leaving the Committee to the peril of selling the half lakh's worth of articles guaranteed, or finishing up with a serious deficit. Against this contingency they have guarded themselves, as they hope, by their judicious selection of articles exhibited for sale, the majority of them being such as can be

* Guzerat yields nearly a million sterling of Land Revenue to the Imperial exchequer ; but the Berars, though providing a harvest of imperial patronage, sends its surplus to the Nizam, its rightful sovereign.

used in the province. For safety in this respect the Committee could rely with confidence on the good judgment of their Honorary Secretary Mr. James Greaves, who selected most of the machinery whilst at home. Having a practical knowledge of mechanics, and, what is still more to the purpose, having a full acquaintance with native notions and the actual requirements of Indian agriculture,* he has been able to select such machinery and implements as can be appreciated by the most illiterate class of visitors to the Exhibition. But to return to the financial struggle of the promoters : they had literally no money in hand, and, presenting their speculative prospectus, they applied to Government for Rs. 20,000 to go on with. This was granted on condition of its being paid before the close of the present year, but not until after the arrangement had been submitted to the Accountant General, who directed that the sum, under the head of "Advances Recoverable," should be "held to the personal debit of the Vice-President of the Committee," and that the Collector of Surat (the two functionaries being identical) must "see to the advance being repaid." Let us hope these knots of red tape are being duly untied, and that the Collector will not be under the painful necessity of suing the Vice-President. The scrupulous care evinced lest Government should lose something by the Broach scheme was, no doubt, prompted by the sad lesson of the Akola Exhibition, which, though an undoubted success in its instructive and social effects, is declared to have been a financial failure, though organised and watched over by men who had sat at the feet of the present Finance Minister. The anxiety to keep "all square" as regards the grants for the Broach Exhibition, is also instructively shown in a long correspondence, ingenious but not otherwise interesting, which arose out of an application by Dr. G. F. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner, for Rs. 1,000 to defray the expense of sending to Broach, Dharwar cotton and the Doctor's far-famed gins. For a similar purpose at the Akola Exhibition there had been granted the sum of Rs. 755 from that elastic resource the Cotton Frauds Fund, and Dr. Forbes thought he might obtain Rs. 1,000

* This is well illustrated in the following extract from a recent report by Dr. G. F. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner :—"The mistake made by English makers was in the calculation of speed. They did not estimate the difference between the pace of a horse and a bullock. The former is 2½ miles an hour, whereas the latter, working in a Mill, is I find not quite a mile an hour. * * * The American inventions far surpass the English in ingenuity and perfection of design and workmanship; but there is just one point in which their machines fail in this country, and that is that they are designed and intended for European handling, which is a very different affair from that of the natives and coolies of this country. I have sent some of the most promising of them, the 'Emery Gin,' for instance, into the districts, and within a week it came back dilapidated and destroyed.

"Considering the beauty and perfection of some of these machines, I have no doubt that their owners and patentees will find it hard to believe that they don't succeed, and it is, I admit, an exceptional case which they may not understand."

from the same imaginary treasury: but it was ruled that Act IX. of 1863 did not permit of such appropriation, there being no visible connection between "cotton frauds" and the exhibition of Dharwar cotton at Broach. However, after all the correspondence had been duly got through, the Executive Government permitted the disposal of the Rs. 1,000, hoping to obtain indemnity when the Act is amended by the Supreme Government. Care for the right disposal of public funds is a great virtue in Governments, but when the question is a matter of moderate expenditure connected with a project of incalculable public usefulness, it is quite possible to make too much parade of our anxious desire to take care of the pence. As the committee persevered with their preparations. and their project became more fully understood, they received encouragement on all hands, and since success becomo visibly certain they are receiving such substantial assistance as must dissipate all dread of pecuniary risk in connection with "advances recoverable." The total amount of subscriptions as yet received from the Chiefs and the general public towards the expenses of the Exhibition is Rs. 17,000.

Government in the early part of this year sanctioned the handsome sum of Rs. 10,000 for experimental sowing of exotic cotton in the Broach district. The four varieties to which chief attention has been given are the Egyptian, Sea-Island, New Orleans and Peruvian; and of these it was resolved to plant sufficient to test each variety of soil within a compass of two hundred acres. Great pains have been taken to conduct these experiments so as, if possible, to constitute in the selected fields a final court of appeal between the rival partisans of acclimated-exotic and improved-indigenous cottons. Practical hints as to the methods of arranging field experiments may be of service in future instances, therefore we reproduce here an extract from the letter of Mr. P. W. Hewett (District Cotton Inspector) given in the last report from the late Mr. Harrington Bulkeley :—

As regards the coming field operations, the Collector has been very successful in the arrangement to be effected with exotic varieties, and into which that for indigenous is absorbed, so as to have uniformity.

The arrangement is this: Mr. Carrel selects the soil for the different varieties, as also the field, the owner is then questioned by the Mamlutdar as to what his next crop was to be. A valuation is then made of his probable profit. To secure the land this is guaranteed to him whether what he sows and cultivates for us at his own expense comes up or not. If the yield exceeds the guaranteed sum, he is to have the full benefit minus the land rent. For any extra expense directed to be undertaken by Mr. Carrel legitimately, over what he would be bound to do in his own

case, he must apply, otherwise it will be deducted from the guarantee. Any especial extra expenditure required for exotic seed, irrigation, and banking, &c., the Sirkar will pay for. In any case the Sirkar keeps the produce so as to secure the seed for next year's operations.

These are handsome conditions. The ryot cannot lose. We get good soil and good sites. If all was a failure, the desire to have experiments fairly tested from beginning to end will have been completely met. If on the other hand the experiment answers expectations and the cultivator feels satisfied and convinced, then indeed we shall have secured success and victory cheaply at even 10,000 Rupees.

As regards direct Governmental experiments on waste lands where no expense will be spared, Mr. Carrel will conduct cultivation and supervise expenditure ; here our great hope has its sheet anchor in exotic venture. (? culture.)

It is not desirable here to enumerate the dozen or score different varieties that will be brought into special competition at Broach, and for each of which something favourable may be said. The growing exotics should form one of the chief attractions of the Exhibition, and any shortcomings in the field will be duly noted by the exhibitors of the Dharwar, Berar and Khandeish cottons. Several failures have occurred ; but these, being carefully reported upon by the skilled "gardeners" of the department, should lead to decisive conclusions. The native cotton growers of Guzerat, especially of Broach, are of opinion that, all things considered, there is no plant equal to their own, and the foreign varieties will have a hard fight to gain a foothold in the province. Every one admits that if any plant with a longer staple could be acclimatised in Guzerat, even "Fair Dhollerah" or the brightest Broach cotton must waive their claim to superiority, and it is hoped by some that this Exhibition may fix the date from whence this supersession and consequent addition to the value of the exportable productions of the province may commence. One of the district Cotton Inspectors considered he had "discovered a secret for the success of Sea Island staple," and he may either "divulge or claim a patent for it" on this occasion. As, however, he confesses that Egyptian plants, though growing vigorously in Guzerat to the height of seven feet, had proved a failure as to yield, there can be little confident hope of adequate success in the case of the still more capricious Sea Island. Probably the most substantial improvement that can be looked for in the general run of Indian cotton must arise from what some call the "pedigree system" and others "natural reproduction." This consists in continuously selecting the finest seeds for sowing ; and whether exotic or native varieties be recommended to the cultivators they should be strongly urged to adopt this

simple and inexpensive device. By this means the best indigenous cotton may be improved; while by the neglect of it the finest exotic varieties will deteriorate, and though successfully acclimatised the country will be no better for their introduction. These not very popular views as to cotton improvement are mentioned here because it is understood that, amongst the more strictly botanical experiments, this simple agricultural method will also have a chance to vindicate itself at Broach.

CHAPTER V.

Principal Guests at the Exhibition and Durbar.

His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who has cordially promoted the organisation of the Exhibition, is to preside at the opening proceedings, to which his presence and gift of facile speech cannot fail to add much additional interest. It is hoped that Earl Mayo, the Viceroy nominate, may be able to accompany His Excellency to Broach, thereby, let us hope, bringing neglected Guzerat more directly within the circle of vice-regal observation and sympathy than has been the case for many long years past. It is rather expected, also, that Sir James Fergusson, a near relative of the late Lord Dalhousie, may accompany His Excellency's party if he have arrived in Bombay on his way to a Colonial appointment; and the welkin will ring again should H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala be able to run down to Guzerat. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will be accompanied by his Executive Council and the more prominent members of the Bombay Government. His Excellency is to hold a Political Durbar at which the following Native Princes and Chiefs have signified their intention to be present:—

Class I.

The Gaekwar. 21 Guns.—In Treaty alliance with the British Government. Exercises First Class jurisdiction. Has been granted an Adoption Sunnud. Has received the Insignia of the Order of the Star of India. Receives a salute of 21 Guns.

The Nawab of Joonaghur. 11 Guns.—Is the acknowledged head of the Chiefs of Katteewar. Exercises First Class jurisdiction. Has been granted a Sunnud guaranteeing succession. Receives a salute of 11 Guns. Is tributary to the British and Gaekwar.

The Jam of Noanuggur. 11 Guns.—Is second in rank to the Nawab of Joonaghur in Katteewar. Exercises First Class jurisdiction. Has been granted an Adoption Sunnud. Receives a salute of 11 Guns. Is tributary to the British and Gaekwar.

THE RAJA OF RAJPEEPLA. 11 Guns.—Exercises First Class jurisdiction Has received an Adoption Sunnud. Receives a salute of 11 Guns Tributary to the Gaekwar.

THE RANA OF PORBUNDER. 11 Guns.—Exercises First Class jurisdiction. Has not received an Adoption Sunnud. Receives a salute of 11 Guns. Is tributary to the British, the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Joonaghur.

THE BHOWNUGGUR KOOVER.—As heir-apparent, this Kooer will sit below Chiefs of the same Class as his father in the absence of his father.

THE DRANGDRA KOOVER.—Ditto ditto ditto.

CLASS II.

THE RAJA OF DHURRHUMPOOR. 3½ Ruffles.—Is of the Rhatore tribe of Rajpoots. Exercises Second Class jurisdiction. Has received an Adoption Sunnud in consideration of the antiquity of his House. Does not receive a salute. Pays a Chouth Rs. 7,000 to the British Government.

THE RAJA OF BANSDA. 3½ Ruffles.—Claims to be descended from the Solunkee race of Princes who ruled many years ago over Guzerat. Has received an adoption Sunnud in consideration of the antiquity of his House. Pays a Chouth as well as Tribute to the British Government.

THE RAJA OF BARREAH. 9 Guns.—Exercises Second Class jurisdiction. Has not received an Adoption Sunnud. Receives a salute of 9 Guns. Is tributary to the British Government.

THE RANA OF CHOTA OODEYPOOR. 9 Guns.—Status as above, except that he is tributary to the Gaekwar and not to the British Government

THE RAJA OF LOONAWARRA. 9 Guns.—Status as above. Tributary to the British.

THE RAJA OF SOANTH. 9 Guns.—Ditto Ditto.

THE BABEE OF BALASINORE. 9 Guns.—His family is represented by the Nawab of Joonaghur in Katteewar. Status as above.

THE NAWAB OF SUCHEEN. 3½ Ruffles.—Is of the same family as the Hubshee of Junjeera with whom a Treaty of alliance exists. Exercises Second Class jurisdiction. Has received an Adoption Sunnud. Does not receive a salute.

THE THAKOOR SAHEB OF MOORVEE. 3½ Ruffles.—Exercises Second Class jurisdiction. Has not been granted an Adoption Sunnud. Does not receive a salute.

WANKANEER.	3½ Ruffles.—Status as above.		
PALITANA.	Do.	do.	do.
DUROLE.	Do.	do.	do.
RAJCOTE.	Do.	do.	do.
LIMREE.	Do.	do.	do.
WUDWAN.	Do.	do.	do.

CLASS III.

LUKTUR. 2½ Ruffles.—Exercises Third Class jurisdiction or the powers of a Sessions Judge.

SAILA.	Do.	Do.	do.
CHOORA.	Do.	Do.	do.
JHUSDUN.	Do.	Do.	do.
BANTWA.	Do.	Do.	do.

NAWAB OF BEYLA. 2½ Ruffles.—Is an honorary Second Class Sirdar of the Deccan, and son-in-law of the late Meer Jaffer Ali of Surat.

KUDDANA.	2½ Ruffles.—Exercises Magisterial powers.		
BHADURWA.	Do.	Do.	do.
GUD.	Do.	Do.	do.

APPENDIX.

We have been unable to obtain in time a copy of Dr. Birdwood's letter of 1858 on Zillah Museums. If the suggestions and arguments embodied in that letter and there applied to fixed museums, be transferred to the conception of Exhibitions such as this we are now describing, they will be found to contain many serviceable and highly important hints. Lest we should seem to be too much carried away by a modern "idea," we here offer a corrective in the shape of extracts from a remarkable letter by Mr. Raymond West, C. S., written (in 1858) in reply to that by Dr. Birdwood referred to in the text :—

"I must candidly confess that I do not think we have reached that stage of improvement at which money spent on industrial and economic exhibitions, much less on expensive and permanent Museums, is attended with a commensurate return.

All such enterprises as agricultural exhibitions and the like in Europe have owed their success to the fact of their being directed by men who to wealth and education add thorough practical knowledge of the subject . . . .

The natives have nothing to learn from each other within the small area which curiosity would lead them to traverse in order to see an exhibition, and even if any improvement should strike their attention, the result will in general be futile. Suppose an improved plough for instance. The ryot shares approval, but how is he to profit by what he has seen ? This village carpenter can only manufacture ploughs on one old fashioned model and to convey such an article fifty or sixty miles, at a considerable cost, and the risk of having to bring it back to be mended when any accident befell it, is an effort of enterprise of which no class of three acre farmers in the world are capable, much less the ryots of India. The existence of these impediments is of course to be deplored, but so long as they do exist, it is useless to ignore them. . . . . .

Natural history and the natural sciences in general, which I should have

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imagined our educational directors would have recognised as the most powerful engine for arousing intellectual activity amongst the natives, have been quite neglected in our established curriculum. The pupils of our schools are taught how to read and cypher but not how to observe. When this last result has followed from the progress of general enlightenment, or the adoption of improved methods of instruction, I shall think the time come for Zillah Museums, and not till then. The natural sciences all present this difficuly, that they can hardly be acquired by the most persevering without oral instruction, and ocular demonstrations.

o o o o o

Suppose that men could be induced to bring their most valuable products to an exhibition, could they give an intelligible and trustworthy account of the processes they had pursued. And what would be the advantage of seeing a remarkably good example of cotton or grain which might be due entirely to an accidental superiority in the land on which it was grown? Who is there to generalise from the instances brought together, and to suggest new applications of it? Civilians and Missionaries are the only people in general even interested in the progress of native agriculture and manufactures, and the former at least are too much absorbed in routine business to bestow time or energy on the other objects. The people therefore would see a mere collection of results, which unconnected with their causes and conditions would furnish no more instruction than a locomotive to a knot of gaping rustics. Mechanical contrivances would be in much the same predicament. No one would be forthcoming who, adding acquaintance with circumstances and mechanical resources of the country, to a theoretical knowledge of mechanics as a science, could point out in what precise respect any machine was useful, and in what respects improvement was still possible. But in the absence of such instructions, no real benefit, I apprehend, would arise from a mere show. o o At present we have neither natives who could comprehend, nor Europeans who could expound, the teachings of an exhibition.

o o o o o

I recollect no hint of exposition of effects connected with their causes, and new suggestions drawn from the connection. There seems to have been no discussion, at once scientific and practical, based on the objects exhibited, and full of hints applicable to the districts. Above all, the heads of these undertakings were Government officers, not agriculturists or landed proprietors. That secret sympathy must have been wholly wanting which only kindred pursuits and common tastes produce, and which binds His Lordship the chairman to the humblest tenant who exhibits or subscribes and forms the soul of such associations in England. Except under the guidance of men really interested, and really experienced, I venture to predict that the industrial exhibition in India will never be more than an ornament and an exotic. o o o"

In reviewing the replies from the districts the Curator said:—

"I am under the impression that the majority of the Collectors who have expressed an adverse conviction have been led to it from having supposed that the proposed industrial experiments on which their advice was solicited, were to be on the scale on which they could be undertaken in England or even in Bombay."

APPENDIX B.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BROACH EXHIBITION 1868

UP TO 16TH DECEMBER 1868.

Government of India's donation				Rs. 15,000
„ loan to be repaid				„ 20,000
Goozerat Local Funds :—				
Surat	4,500	0	0	
Broach	3,200	0	0	
Ahmedabad	2,000	0	0	
Kaira	3,900	0	0	
Punch Mahals	1,000	0	0	
				14,900
His Highness the Guicowar				10,000
Rewa Canta Chiefs :—				
Raja of Rajpeepla	1,500	0	0	
Raja of Oodeypoor	843	0	0	
Raja of Barrea	500	0	0	
Raja of Loonawara	500	0	0	
Raja of Soanth	350	0	0	
Babee of Vadasinore	200	0	0	
				3,893
Surat Agency Chiefs :—				
Raja of Dhurrumpoor	500	0	0	
Raja of Bansda	300	0	0	
Nawab of Sucheen	300	0	0	
				1,100
Mahee Canta Chiefs				365
Kattiawar Chiefs :—				
Raja of Palitana	100	0	0	
				100
Surat Districts :—				
Broach Talooka	145	12	0	
Wagra	281	4	0	
Ahmode	310	0	0	
Jumboosur	217	0	0	
Chowrasee	202	0	0	
Bardolee	200	0	0	
Unclesur	393	0	0	
Chicklee	73	0	0	
Oolpar	387	0	0	
Mandvee	70	0	0	
				2,279
James Greaves and Co				550
Kulianrae Hukoomutrae Desaee				300
David Ellis, Esquire				250
James Sargeant, Esquire				50
Manuel Vaz, Esquire				100
Rustomjee Sorabjee Dulal				50
				Rs. 68,937

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